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Young Lives: Round 3 Survey Report Ethiopia

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OVERVIEW

- Recent social and economic developments in Ethiopia
- Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia, and focus on children: education, health, and other
- Young Lives in Ethiopia: sampling and design
- Preliminary results from Round 3 (household and child-level)
- Conclusions

ETHIOPIA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (1)

- Under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) Ethiopia prepares a PRSP (poverty reduction strategy paper):
 - Interim PRSP (1999)
 - First PRSP: SFDPRP (2002)
 - Second generation: PASDEP (2006)
 - Third generation: GTP (2010)
- After the downfall of the military regime (1991), the economy started to reverse negative economic growth:
 - positive but very slow growth until 2005
 - positive and rapid growth since 2003/04

ETHIOPIA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (2)

- From 2004/05 to 2009/10 (PASDEP), real GDP growth at average 11% per annum:
 - agriculture (8.4%)
 - industry (10%) = below target
 - services (14.6%)
- At the end of PASDEP (start of GTP), share of total GDP
 - agriculture = 41.6% (target 43.9%)
 - industry = 12.9% (below target 16.5%)
 - services = 45.5% (above target 39.6%)
- Structural shift did not happen as planned - industrial growth was sluggish, service industry grew rapidly.

ETHIOPIA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (3)

- Inflation increased after 2003 - reached a high in 2008 and 2009
 - drought and global food price increase in 2008
 - consequence for poverty, esp. In urban areas
- Despite remarkable economic growth, poverty reduction still questionable
- Even in 2004/05 poverty slightly declined but inequality in urban areas increased (undermining poverty reduction_
- We expect more increase in inequality after 2005, especially in urban areas

ETHIOPIA'S GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN: A PLACE FOR CHILDREN (1)

- GTP (third generation of PSRP) is a successor of PASDEP - spans 2010/11 - 2014/15
- Overall objective: sustain broad-based, rapid, equitable economic growth and so to eradicate poverty
- Major shift of policy directions are proposed:
 - in 5 years' time, industry will have a leading role
 - provision of public work will decline substantially
 - indicating that food security situations will improve
 - agriculture will no longer play a leading role (questionable)
- Focus on education quality instead of increased enrolment
 - education will focus on producing qualified personnel for manufacturing (not agriculture)
- More emphasis on children compared with SDPRP & PASDEP

ETHIOPIA'S GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN: A PLACE FOR CHILDREN (2)

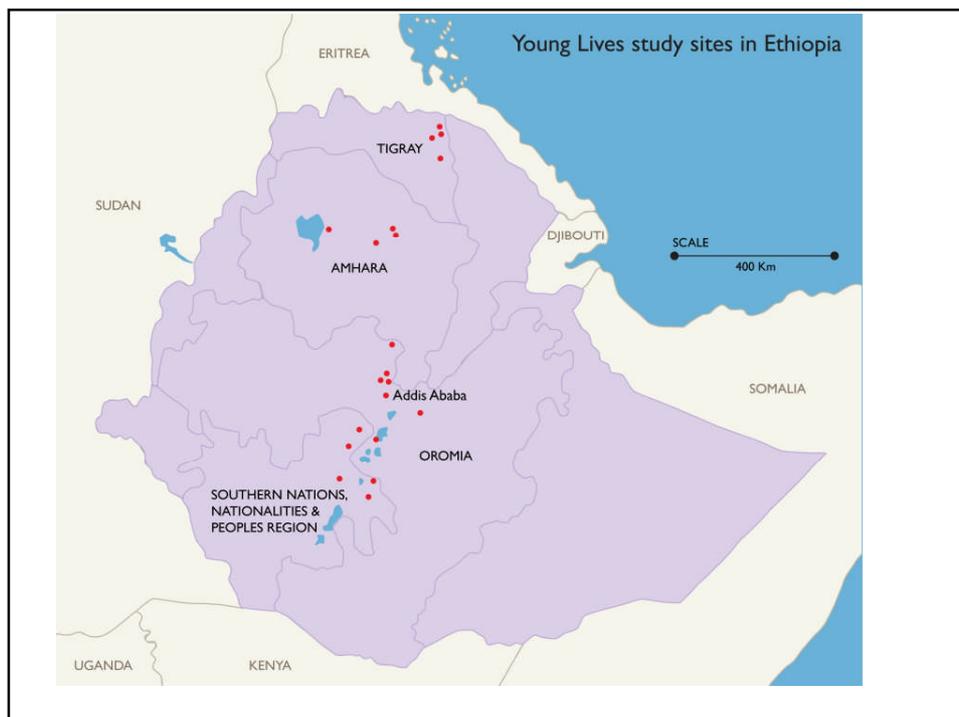
- Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MOWYCA) is the lead government agency for children's issues
- Within MOWYCA, the Directorate of Child Rights, Promotion and Protection is the responsible department
- The change in the name of the Ministry to include children and youth, and the establishment of the Directorate are major indications of government commitment to address children's issues

ETHIOPIA'S GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN: TARGETS FOR CHILDREN (3)

- Government recognised the importance of children by setting specific and clear targets for addressing children's vulnerability in the GTP, including:
 - mainstreaming children's affairs in all sectors
 - support and care for vulnerable children and those at risk
 - reducing the rate of sexual assault and abuse of children at work
 - reducing illegal child migration and trafficking
 - reducing abduction, early marriage and female genital mutilation
- These targets will be implemented as part of Comprehensive Child Policy, over the next 5 years

YOUNG LIVES IN ETHIOPIA

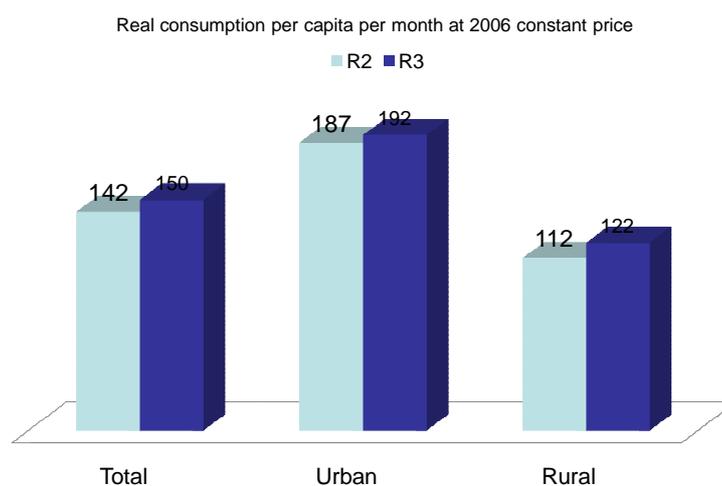
- 3000 children (Younger/Older Cohorts) in 20 sites
- Located in 5 regions: Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray - where >96% of Ethiopian children live
- Over-sampled poor communities - food-insecure woredas in the following settings
 - rural
 - small towns
 - intermediate city
 - capital city
- Sites have better access to infrastructure



ROUND 3 FIELD WORK

- 3 rounds of survey (child, household and community) conducted in Q3 of 2002, 2006 and 2009
- 3 rounds of qualitative research carried out in 5 communities in 2008, 2009, 2011
- Survey of schools where Young Lives children are enrolled, carried out in 2010
- Attrition very low (2.13% over 8 years), and 78 deaths (72 YC and 6 OC) (2.5%)

HOUSEHOLD WEALTH AND ITS DYNAMICS



CONSUMPTION DYNAMICS

- A higher proportion of households have moved up across consumption quintiles in rural areas than in urban areas
- In rural areas 35% of households moved upwards, while only 31% did so in urban areas
- Percentage of households who moved down the consumption quintiles is 29% for rural and 39% for urban households

MOVING UP - DIVERSIFICATION AND HARD WORK

When I started to live here some years ago, the house was very small and had a thatched roof. I opened a tearoom and started selling tea, bread and other local drinks. I then married my wife, and since then we have led our lives through consultation on every issue. We have never fought. My wife is very clever and wise.

We breed sheep and goats for sale. We started with 4 sheep and 1 goat; now we have around 20 sheep and 16 goats. We have beehives and sell honey. We are producing different crops. We have a tea room. We give loans with ten per cent interest to some neighbours. We have many things because I work harder than ever before.

We involve our children and they work very hard. They help us in different tasks both at home and in the fields, for example herding cattle because it is difficult to get a servant. We had a maid we used to pay 150 birr a month but she left this year after two years working for us.

(Amhara site)

MOVING DOWN: SHOCKS AND ADVERSE EVENTS

In 2008, the family's **milk cow died and two oxen were stolen** from the grazing land. The family's father spent more than six weeks searching for the lost oxen. When he found them he was **asked to pay 1,600 birr as a** reward by those who claimed to have saved the oxen from 'being slaughtered'.

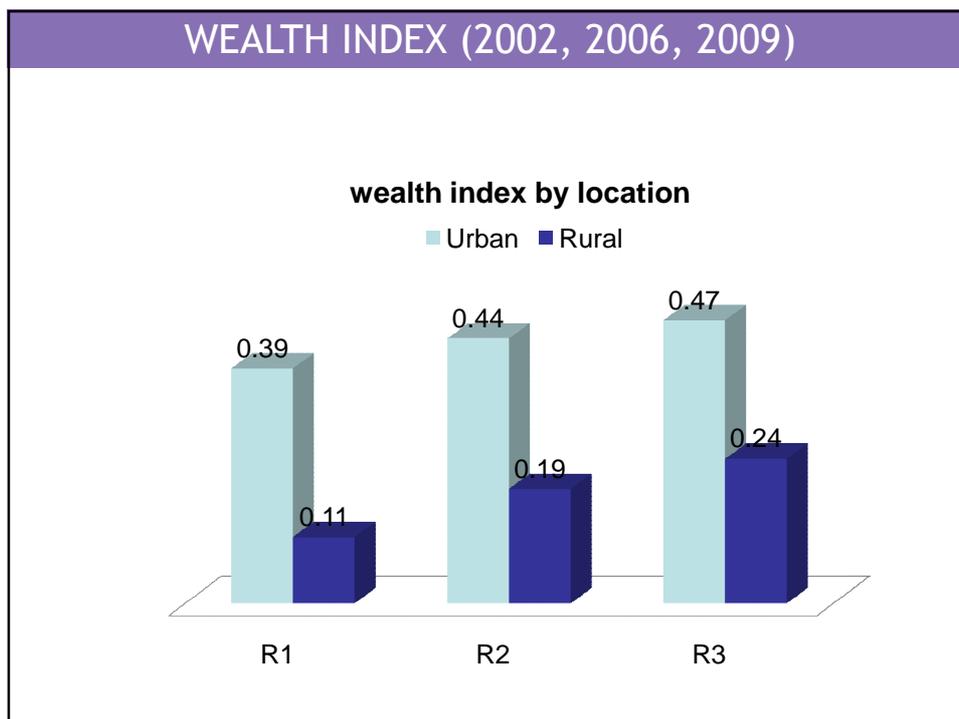
The household had to **get loans** from their *Iddir* and relatives. The loss of the oxen had a double negative impact. First, it was **too late to farm that season** as the father had to go on the search and had no oxen during the critical farming period. Second, he had to pay a huge amount to get the oxen back.

(farmer, Oromia site)

PATTERNS OF POVERTY

	Absolute poverty		
	R2	R3	%age change
Total	72	68	-5.7
Urban	66	64	-2.5
Rural	76	71	-7.5
Addis Ababa	94	93	-1.0
Amhara	83	71	-14.8
Oromia	50	47	-5.9
SNNPR	62	61	-1.4
Tigray	80	77	-4.5

Poverty line: 2200 kcal per adult per day plus...



**Movement in and out of wealth index
poverty between 2002 and 2009**

Direction of movement	Per cent
Moved up	42
stay constant	55
move down	3

MOST SEVERE SHOCKS

		Total	Urban	Rural
Economic (change in prices)	R1	58.3	43.8	66.5
	R2	51.9	39.6	60.1
	R3	95.4	97.1	94.2
Natural or environmental	R1	45.1	8.4	66
	R2	47.1	10.4	71.4
	R3	52.4	16.1	76.8
Family illness and death	R1	35.8	43.4	31.5
	R2	57.9	53.4	60.8
	R3	58.4	55.8	60.1

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

(water via a communal distribution point or piped into the house)

- Access to safe water increased from 11% in 2002 to 17% in 2009
- Small increase between 2002 and 2006 and big increase between 2006 and 2009
- Increase in all regions except in sites of Amhara
- We see huge rural-urban gap and between poor and non-poor households
- Of the 26 communities 23 of them have access to safe drinking water (up from 16 in Round 2)
- Government needs to build water infrastructure to close the gap between rural and urban areas

ACCESS TO SANITATION

(a pit latrine or flush toilet)

- Access to sanitation was 22% in 2002 and 58% in 2009, a massive increase over the 7-year period
- Much of increase in rural areas (from 14% to 67%) because of Health Extension Programme
- In urban areas increased from 34% to 45%, but only a small increase for sites in Addis Ababa
- Access more than doubled for sites in Amhara (244%), Oromia (155%), SNNPR (232%), and Tigray (152%)
- However, non-poor households have on average better access to facilities than poor households

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

- Access to electricity showed a moderate improvement between 2002 and 2009: from 35% in 2002 to 50% in 2009 (improvement of 43%)
- 6 Young Lives sites have gained access to electricity services within the last five years
- Urban households had a higher level of access than rural households, but rural access tripled between 2002 and 2009, although only one-fifth of households (21%) had access
- Access of urban households improved by only 6% but rose to over 90 per cent
- Differences persist between poor and non-poor

PARTICIPATION IN PSNP (PUBLIC WORK) (1)

- The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) supports between 7 and 8 million people per year in Ethiopia
- It started in 2005: Public Work (PW) and Direct Support (DS)
- In Round 3, about 41 % the rural sample households participated in the PW
- The proportion of beneficiaries of the DS component is 13.5% for rural sample households
- In Round 2, about 47% of the sample households in rural areas were involved in PW while about 21% of the rural households received cash/food aid support (DS)

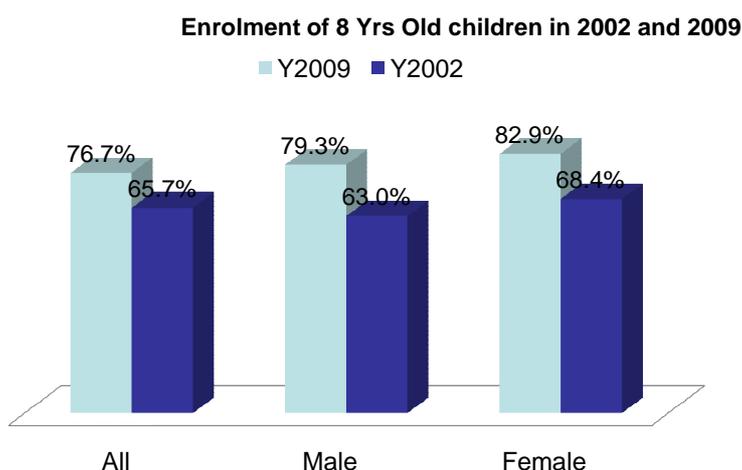
PARTICIPATION IN PSNP (PUBLIC WORK) (2)

- There has been a fall in the participation rate of sample households
- The main reason is graduation, more than half (65% households)
- However, these households said that a consequence of leaving PSNP was food insecurity, indicating that their graduation may not be sustainable
- There is an increase in income per participating beneficiary, but not much higher than inflation, indicating no real increase
- We found the highest average income per household from PW in Tigray (2,819 birr) followed by Oromia (1,671 birr), Amhara (1,549 birr), and SNNPR (1,357 birr)
- Still people complain the support is not enough to lift people out of poverty
- Which raises the question - is it possible for PSNP to phase out in five years time??

ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

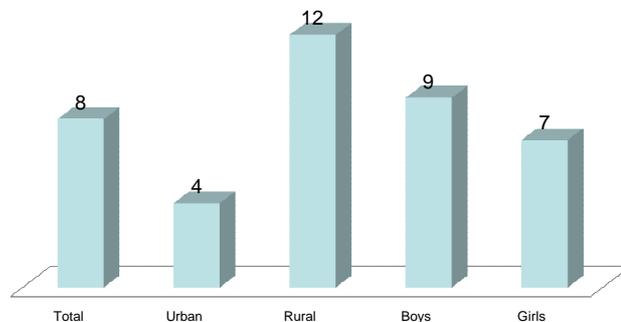
- There is consensus that Ethiopia is doing very well in increasing enrolment and reaching the poor
- The national net enrolment rate in primary school increased from 21% in 1995/6 to 83% in 2008/9 (MoE)
- Similarly, the enrolment of Young Lives children has substantially increased
- Enrolment of 8-year-olds in Round 3 reached 77% for the whole sample, with urban rates (89%) significantly higher than rural rates (69%)
- Parental education was observed to have a positive association with child enrolment
- Once again non-poor households (81%) fare better than poor households (75%)
- The gender bias in primary school enrolment is slightly in favour of girls

EDUCATION ACROSS COHORTS



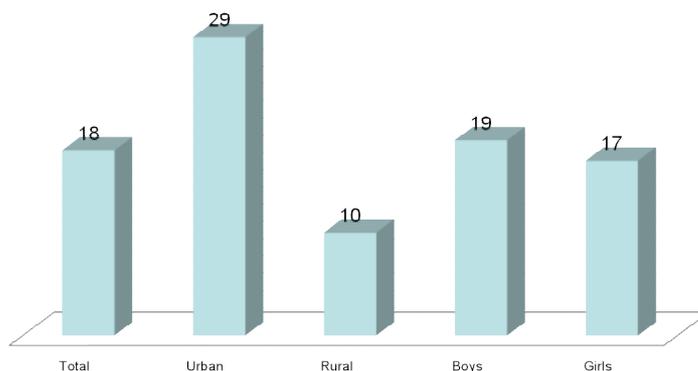
DROP-OUT OF CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL

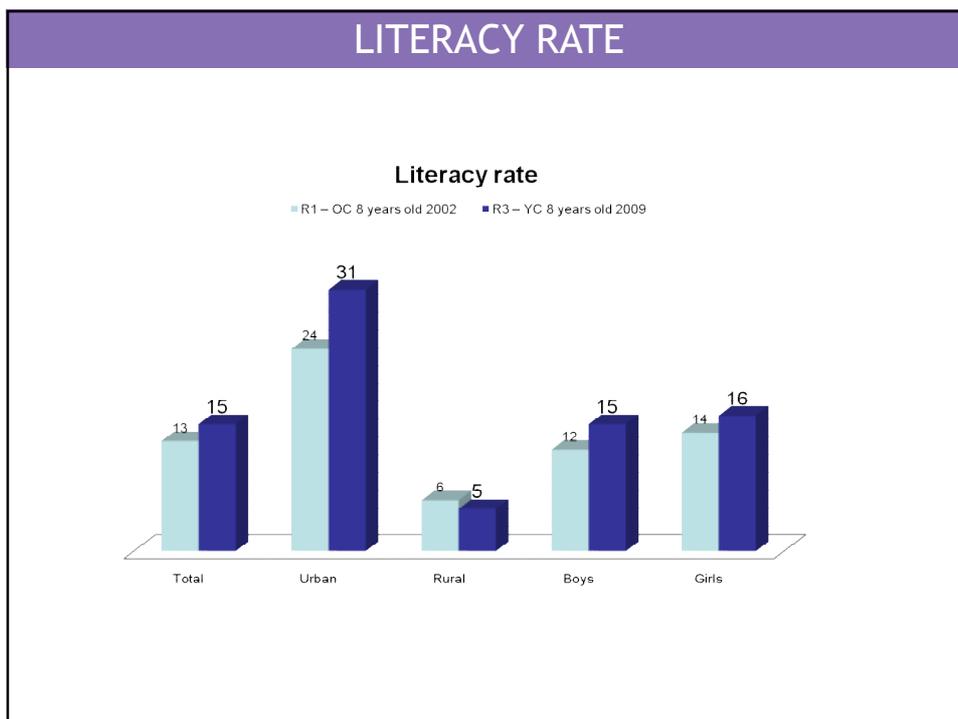
Drop-out rate R2-R3, OC (2006-09)



PRIMARY EDUCATION COMPLETION RATE

Primary school completion rate – R3, OC -2009





PARTICIPATION OF RURAL CHILDREN IN WORK

- Haymanot, 15, is a paternal orphan living in rural Tigray. She used to live with her aunt in a local town and go to school there. But when her mother was ill after a heart attack, Haymanot had to go home to help her mother and siblings. She started school but after a few months realised that she couldn't continue. There was no food at home and her siblings found it difficult to go to school. She dropped out of Grade 5 and was hired in a local stone crusher plant.
- She works about 9 hours every day except Sunday. She earns 14 birr per day with an estimated total earnings of 300 birr per month. She says the work is very difficult. She hates carrying stones and pushing the carts. She has no time to rest or play with her friends. But she says she is happy because she is able to feed her family and her siblings are going to school. She is saving some money and if her mother gets better, she might go back to school in future.



COMBINING WORK AND EDUCATION: CHALLENGE AND RESILIENCE

Mulatuwa is 15-year-old girl whose father died when she was 9. His death affected her life negatively. If her father were alive she would not have been picking crops.

She lives with her mother and her siblings. She is going to school at the nearby village, and is in the 8th grade. Her time out of school is used in a paid work, mainly picking haricot beans. She does the job with her sisters and her mother, and works 5 hours per day and 10 hours per day at the weekends.

She says that picking the haricot beans is reducing her performance at school; it is also causing her health problems because the place they work is not comfortable. The pay she gets is very little despite the hardship. She gets 16 birr for picking a quintal of haricot beans which takes her four days .

(Amhara site)



PARTICIPATION OF RURAL CHILDREN IN WORK

	Girls		Boys	
	R2	R3	R2	R3
Family business	47.3	26.7	81.9	79.3
Paid works	5	9.3	5.4	7
Household chores	96.8	99.3	80.3	83.3
All kinds of works	100	100	99.7	99.7

CONCLUSIONS (1)

- Household wealth measured in terms of wealth index and consumption per capita has increased
- Poverty has declined, but the decline is not much despite huge economic growth registered in the country
- Relative poverty declined in rural areas, but not in urban areas indicating growth is not a guarantee for reduced inequality

CONCLUSIONS (2)

- Access to service such as electricity, sanitation facilities and safe water has increased
- Incidence of shocks increased, but participation of households in public work declined and real income earned from PSNP remained constant because of huge unexpected inflation
- We do not see PSNP to have improved children's well-being much

CONCLUSIONS (3)

- Access to service such as electricity, sanitation facilities and safe water has increased
- Malnutrition declined - evidence for linear catch-up and improvement across cohort of the same age
- Increase enrolment of children in primary school but literacy does not improved in rural areas and primary completion rate is very small
- Primary education completion rate is very low - indicating higher drop-out and deteriorating quality of education
- Drop-out higher for boys, children from poor households and uneducated than for girls, non-poor households and educated mothers, respectively
- Child work for pay declined, but increased involvement of children in family business, affecting children's education

CONCLUSIONS (4)

- Young Lives started to follow children at a time where the economy was at its lowest level
- Since then the Ethiopian economy started growing and has continued to grow at an increasing rate
- This growth seems to help Young Lives sample households and children whose welfare has improved
- The next rounds of Young Lives will help us how children situations improved with better focus of GTP on children

FINDING OUT MORE...

www.younglives.org.uk

- methodology and research papers
- datasets (ESDS International)
- publications
- child profiles and photos
- e-newsletter

